



PATIENT

Tommy Murray

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Open mouth breathing
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bloodwork unavailable

SPECIES

Feline

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE THORAX

Right lateral and dorsoventral whole body views totaling 2 images available for review.

Thoracic read requested.

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

The ribcage is expanded and barrel shaped. Caudal displacement of the diaphragmatic crura and cupola is seen as well as ventral divergence of the ribs.

SEX

Male Neutered

A moderate amount of pleural fluid is seen within both pleural cavities. The lung margins are rounded and retracted from the thoracic wall. Pleural fissure lines are seen. The right cranial and right middle lobes present lobar alveolar signs with air bronchograms.

AGE

14 Years

No structural pulmonary changes are seen in terms of a mass or nodules.

No evidence of a mediastinal mass effect is seen.

INTERPRETED BY

Nele Eley, DVM
Dr. med. Vet. DipECVDI

The assessment of the cardiac silhouette is very limited. It is, however, highlighted by a rim of pericardial fat and the size of the cardiac silhouette appears to be within normal limits as far as seen.

The concurrent presence of peritoneal effusion should be noted.

HOSPITAL NAME

St. Catherine's Animal
Hospital

RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Bilaterally symmetric moderate pleural effusion.
- Presumed atelectasis of the right cranial and right middle lobes.
- No significant mass effect seen within the thoracic cavity.
- Concurrent peritoneal effusion.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Boctor

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific cause of the bilateral pleural effusion can be identified radiographically. Transudate, modified transudate, and exudates all are a potential. There are no overt signs of underlying cardiovascular pathology even though this is very inaccurate radiographically and no evidence of pulmonary or mediastinal masses is noted. The lobar sign of the right cranial and right middle lobes is most likely due to pulmonary atelectasis; however, infiltrative pathology cannot be ruled out entirely.

INVOICE

47555

DATE

9-27-21

The concurrent presence of peritoneal effusion renders this a bicavitary effusion case which slightly increases the odds of neoplasia. However, other causes cannot be ruled out and further definition by means of fluid analysis and abdominal ultrasound as well as cardiac echo could be considered.



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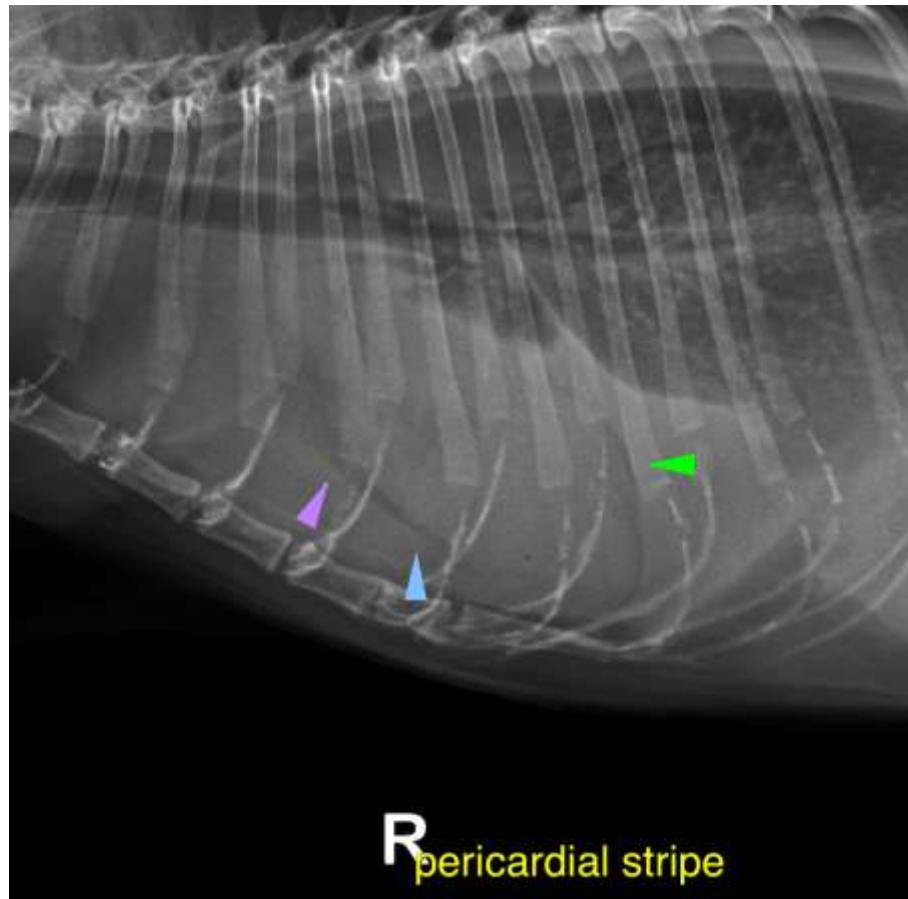
Male Neutered

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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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